

# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 5.

MASSILLON, OHIO, JULY 20, 1888.

WHO NO. 1,485.

Massillon Time Tables.  
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.  
North. South.  
No. 4 8:30 a.m. No. 5 8:15 a.m.  
No. 4 3:37 p.m. No. 5 3:55 p.m.  
No. 6 arrives 5:35. No. 7 7:30 p.m.  
Local 8:45 p.m. Local 10:15 p.m.  
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.  
North. South.  
No. 4 8:00 a.m. No. 8 7:52 a.m.  
No. 6 1:05 p.m. No. 5 1:00 p.m.  
No. 8 5:30 p.m. No. 7 7:35 p.m.  
Local 8:10 a.m. Local 2:20 p.m.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST  
No. 8. Daily. 2:50 p.m.  
No. 10. Daily except Sunday. 9:00 a.m.  
No. 4. Daily. 2:15 p.m.  
No. 12. Daily except Sunday. 9:25 p.m.  
No. 18. Daily. 2:25 p.m.  
Local. 12:00 p.m.

GOING WEST  
No. 1. Daily except Sunday. 3:00 p.m.  
No. 9. Daily. 10:30 a.m.  
No. 7. Daily except Sunday. 10:10 a.m.  
No. 3. Daily. 17 p.m.  
No. 17. Daily. 5:40 p.m.  
Local. 8:20 p.m.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAGHAY, Attorney at Law, office over Duellens's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINHOLD, Attorney at Law, office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

R. OHRT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor, Tremont Block, No. 46 south Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Court Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Joe. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$100,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

### CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PHIL BLUMENSTEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory & store room, No. 59 West Main street.

### DRUGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, & Chemicals, Perfumery and Paint articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

### FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

### PHYSICIANS.

D. R. L. HENRY NOLD, Physician and Surgeon, No. 96 West Tremont Street, MASSILLON, O. Office hours—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. 7:30 to 9 p.m.

D. R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a.m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 4 to 5 p.m. 9 to 10 p.m. Office over Cheladoff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 8 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

H. ESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelties, Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

R. OSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable Semi-Portable and Tracting Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

M. ASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

M. ASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

M. ASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roads and General Iron Structures.

### GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. For Wards and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

H. E. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

### JEWELERS.

J. JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., dealers for the sale of nursery stock.

On Salaries and Expenses in Commission, Merchant and Employment. Apply at once, stating age.

J. B. Nellis & Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. Feuchtinger, TEACHER OF

PIANO, HARMONY & HISTORY OF MUSIC.

Call at 39 West Main Street.

### CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trademarks, designs, expeditious and confidential terms.

W. L. Niedermeyer, Late examining Agent, U. S. Patent Office, Collector of U. S. and Foreign patents, No. 631 F. street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Bids will be received by the city clerk at 10 a.m. on August 1, 1888.

for the construction of a sewer on East Main street from Prospect street to 100 feet east of Front street, according to the plans and specifications of the city engineer's office. The contractor to furnish all materials and to construct the sewer under the supervision and direction of the committee on streets and alleys. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and cost to be assessed upon the abiding property according to law and an ordinance to be hereafter passed.

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## DIMES WORTH DOLLARS.

### THE NUMISMATIC CRAZE, AND HOW GREAT MEN AFFECT IT.

A Silver Dollar Which Will Sell for a Thousand Dollars—The 1804 Dollar. Some Valuable Half Dimes—A Specialist in Copper Cents.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Numismatism has become a fashionable Washington fad. By numismatism I mean the collection of old coins. Leland Stanford and a score of other noted men are now paying hundreds of times the face value for rare bits of copper and silver, and there are quite a number of people in the departments who have collections of greater or less value. There are in Baltimore, Boston and New York sets of old coins which are worth fortunes, and there are some cents which, in certain condition, will bring hundreds of dollars a day. The best known numismatist of Washington, and the man who has perhaps the finest collection of copper cents in the United States, is Mr. B. H.

  
THE CAPITAL PRIZE.

Collins, of the treasury department. He is an ardent collector of all kinds of rare coins, though his specialty is copper. He knows as much about coins perhaps as any man in America. He paid \$60 for a cent of a certain date at a New York sale the other day, and he told me last night how a Philadelphia lawyer had just sold him two old copper cents for \$5. "He wanted \$100," said he, "and I would have given him \$100 rather than have lost the two cents. They are worth twice this amount to sell, and I needed them for my collection."

Mr. Collins here showed me a set of copper cents which he told me were worth thousands of dollars, and he showed me a collection of silver which would bring enough at a coin sale to furnish a house. It was not large in size and its face value was probably less than \$100. It was the rarity of the coins that made their value and ran this hundred of dollars well up into the thousands.

I asked Mr. Collins as to the value of our silver dimes.

He replied: "The most valuable piece of silver in the United States is the dollar of 1804. There are less than ten genuine original ones in existence, and any of these would readily bring \$1,000. Three presumable 1804 dollars have been sold at coin sales within the past few years. But the current impression in numismatic circles is that these were restrikes. That is they were struck by the mint officials in 1875 illegitimately from the old parts of the 1804 die. There have been some of these illegitimate coins thrown on the market, and they have, of course, a lessened value. There have been surreptitious issues of the 1827 quarters, the 1830, 1838, 1839, 1851 and 1852 dollars, and half cents in the forties. Such issues do not command as much as the original, of course. A restrike of the 1804 dollar, formerly the property of the late Dr. Linderer of the mint, sold at a New York sale Feb. 28, 1888, for \$470."

  
HALFS.

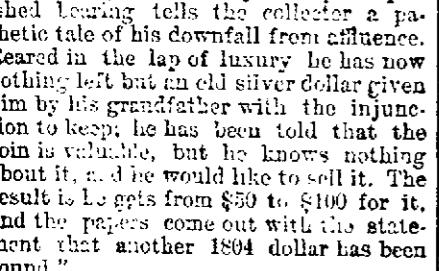
"Are there not a number of 1804 dollars on the market?"

"As I have told you, there are less than ten genuine original ones known. There are plenty of electrotypes, however, and many well executed altered dates done by an expert in Massachusetts. This man has counterfeited the 1804 silver dollar by changing the figures on genuine silver dollars. The western towns have been salted with them, and some collectors have been taken in. The placing of the counterfeits has been done in a curious way. A dignified elderly tramp of polished leathers tells the collector a pathetic tale of his downfall from affluence. Reared in the lap of luxury he has now nothing left but an old silver dollar given him by his grandfather with the injunction to keep; he has been told that the coin is valuable, but he knows nothing about it, and he would like to sell it. The result is he gets from \$50 to \$100 for it, and the dealers come out with the statement that another 1804 dollar has been found."

"What other rare dollars are there?"

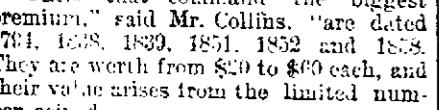
"Those that command the biggest premium," said Mr. Collins, "are dated 1794, 1798, 1839, 1851, 1852 and 1858. They are worth from \$20 to \$60 each, and their value arises from the limited number coined."

"It depends also altogether on the condition of the coin. The condition of the coin is everything in numismatics, and a fresh, clean, unused copper cent may be worth \$100 if of a certain date, whereas if it be sootched or tarnished it may not be worth \$5. An old woman in Washington had a number of copper cents, and among them were some which I would have given \$100 for. She refused to part with them, and I told her that she was only a peddler. The cents at first had been carefully cared for, and she showed them to every one that came in, but her friends bought them until they were practically gone. The result was when she wanted to sell them the same price would not be paid for them, so they lay them. It is in this way that you can

  
DIMES.

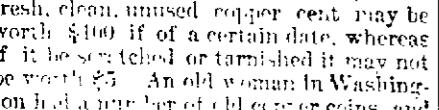
"Still, as I before remarked, I am not an enthusiast on silver and gold, my specialty being old copper cents. I reason that the tying up of much face value is a temptation to burglars, while copper, if offered by them at a premium, would lead to detection; and again, gold and silver are unknown quantities, and 'finds' or misers' hoards are liable to greatly affect the supply and future prices, though the late civil war proved a boon to numismatists, bringing forth from concealed cupboards and old stockings an account of the great premium on gold and silver the last away savings of many a household. There may yet be much concealed gold and silver, and possibly of copper also, but what is found of the latter has a claim for the numismatist, for Mother Earth affords no influences, abusions, etc., etc., have delayed the detection, and I have seen the collection, as in my opinion, how few the means they are most interesting and had their value, but, as by the way, a peddler is likely to be the most important, as is the case, and the cheap, and not the expensive, and the old, if any one has a collection of copper cents, it is a good idea to keep it in a safe place, as it is not likely to be taken."

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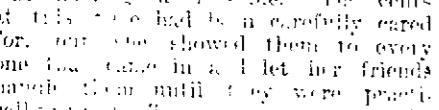
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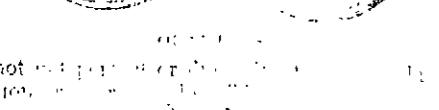
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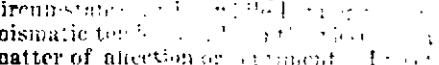
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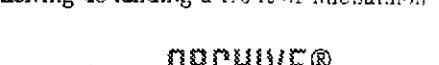
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## LABOR'S NIGHT.

Yesterday's Successful Demonstration

EXCELLENT SPEECHES BY JOHN M'BRIE THE REV. E. E. DRESBACH AND JOHN COFFEY.

Good Music, an Immense Crowd, and Enthusiasm Unlimited—The Proceedings in Full.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

So anxious were the members of the trades' unions and the delegates to the glass workers' convention to hear what the speakers had to say, that the parade last night was not a very large one. The procession formed on Erie street, and headed by the Harmonia band marched through several streets and halted in front of the Hotel Conrad, where a platform had been raised. The band moved to the stand in the park, and between the speeches played with taste and precision.

Joseph Grapewine acted as chairman of the meeting. In opening he portrayed the increase of labor unions and the benefit and advancement of the laboring classes. He first introduced the Hon. John McBride, president of the Ohio Miners' Association, who said.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I desire to thank you for the sympathy manifested toward our cause; for the hearty welcome you have extended to the representatives of the glass workers."

He spoke of the many blessings derived from organized labor by the working classes; how in himself he was but one, but with the aid of the trades' union he became a tower of strength, a tower that does and ought to possess strength, for says he, the laboring people represent the intelligence of our country, and the trades' unions are the school houses of American labor, that organized labor had not been understood in the past, but that people were beginning to see that the liberty of American labor was the corner stone of the American government. He showed that organized labor is better paid, and deserves to be, proved the harm done by competition in labor, which means the death of living wages.

Mr. McBride spoke very well and was frequently interrupted with applause. The Rev. E. E. Dresbach next took the stand.

"I am glad" said he, "that I can come from the pulpit and speak to you, the laboring people of this country, to-night. He said that labor was the life and substance of this country. "Take that away," continued he, "and you have nothing, absolutely nothing left." He declared that success in life was what we all endeavor to obtain. That success means plenty to eat, plenty to wear, plenty for our wives, our children, and ourselves; that this success can only be obtained by organized labor. Mr. Dresbach believed that there should be no such thing as want in this country of 60,000,000 people, where it is estimated that enough is raised to support 500,000,000 persons; that every laborer should study the condition of this country, and political economy, so as to know what is best for himself and his fellow-workmen. He says that the working man should be well educated, be a just and moral man, and that the time would come when there would be no difference socially between labor and capital. Mr. Dresbach spoke very fluently, and was often applauded.

John Coffey, master workman of District 149 of the K. of L., was introduced. He speaks in a statesman-like manner, and said:

FELLOW WORKMEN AND CITIZENS—Although preferring to act in the capacity of auditor instead of teacher, I will endeavor to say something which I deem appropriate to the occasion. The thoughtful individual in surveying such an assemblage as this, would naturally inquire, who are those men who is the meaning or purpose of their gathering? My answer would be, they are the representatives of labor, upon which society rests, they are the hard handed sons of toil upon whose efforts the security and perpetuity of our government depends, they have been consigned to labor physically and mentally, not alone that they may be benefited, but that all mankind may be benefited.

A few years ago it was considered by certain classes a disgrace to be obliged to toil for a living, and a much greater crime to be identified with a labor organization; in fact, many of the States prevented by statutory laws, the formation of labor organizations. This was done under the delusion that such organizations were a menace to the peace and security of society. But what a pleasure it is to contemplate the almost marvelous change which has taken place since that time. Labor realizing that nothing effectual could be secured by individual effort, and being rendered subservient to every wish and command of Capital, which was dominated by an inordinate desire to acquire wealth at any cost to labor, determined to organize, and through their collective efforts successfully resist further attempt to encroach upon their rights, and obtain a reasonable share of these blessings and comforts which their Creator intended they should enjoy. At success if any has attended their efforts in this laudable undertaking, it is impossible for me to enumerate. Among the improvements that they have attained, they have through the force of intelligence and association broken down the social barriers which formerly prevented them figuring a material factor in the public affairs of this great nation, and they stand to-day honored and respected by all who have an interest in the welfare of the human race. They have obtained through intelligent appeal, the establishment of more favorable legislation, both municipal, state and national, than ever before. Previously the workingmen permitted others to do their thinking, and they were credulous enough to accept as true the devious utterances of political and economic theorists, who were solely animated by a desire to use the workingmen as mere instruments to promote their own personal welfare, but to-day workingmen think for themselves. They know now that the mind was created to be used, to be exercised, to investigate all questions, to

analyze all subjects in order to develop the actual truth, and enforce the same upon society. They have succeeded in leveling all distinction which heretofore divided mankind, and they recognize that they are, in the words of the poet

"As much a part of this great plan that with creation dawn began, As any of the throng."

Mr. Coffey is one the most popular of all the leaders of labor, and he provoked great enthusiasm. The meeting closed with a musical selection.

## THE CONVENTION IS OVER.

The Glass Workers say Thank You and Good Bye.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

The corridor of the Hotel Conrad seems quiet and almost lonesome now, having been thronged for a week with the delegates to the glass workers' convention, nearly all of whom have gone home. The result of District 149's election has been reported. District 143 has the following list of officers for the year: Master workman and recording secretary Lewis Arrington, of Massillon; worthy foreman, Joseph Grapewine, of Massillon; treasurer, Conrad Auh, of Pittsburgh; executive board, Wm. Lawless of Altoona, G. A. Kamisch of Pittsburgh, Fred Harry of Streator, and George Elmore of St. Louis. Mr. Grapewine, it will be noticed, has received a promotion, on account of his diligence in furthering the work of the district. The selection of a place for the next convention has been left to the officers of the districts. Before adjourning the following appreciative card was authorized:

Whereas, For the many favors tendered by Mayor Franz, President Blumenschein of the city council, W. H. Bumhier, Chief Marshal Boerner, the Rev. E. E. Dresbach, Mr. Baylis, W. H. Vincent, proprietor Hotel Conrad, to the Trades and Labor Assembly, and to L. A. 6093 K. of L., and our "brother Joe," and the citizens in general, therefore be it

Resolved, That the joint District Assemblies 143 and 149 K. of L., Glass Bottle Workers, respectfully beg to tender you our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the many kindnesses and hospitable courtesies rendered us during our sojourn in your most beautiful city, which will, in the future, cause many pleasant memories to flow to our minds when we shall have returned to our homes and reflect upon the past.

JAMES GRANT,  
W. M. CAMPBELL,  
L. E. EDWARDS,  
Committee D. A. 143.

WM. LONGTOFT,  
THOS. SMYTH,  
Jos. H. POTE,  
Committee D. A. 149.

The text of the letter authorized by District 143 and 149 K. of L., to be sent to Congressmen McKinley, W. L. Wilson, of W. Va., W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, and Isidor Raynor of Maryland, is below. A copy will also be sent to James Campbell, president of the Window Glass Workers' Association, who resides in Washington, in the interest of his organization:

MASSILLON, O., July 14, 1888.

The Green Glass Bottle Blowers of District Assemblies 143 and 149 K. of L., in joint convention assembled, decided to place an emphatic stamp of disapproval upon any attempt on the part of congress to reduce the protective rates of duty on manufactured glass, and in view of the manly, courageous and persistent manner in which you have endeavored to secure a continuance of existing rates we have resolved to extend to you our sincere thanks, and hope that your future efforts in behalf of the industrial interests of the country may always be attended with success.

[Signed on behalf of the above]

L. ARRINGTON, D. M. W.  
JAS. GRANT, Rec. Sec'y.

District Assembly 143.

JOHN COFFEY, D. M. W.  
WM. LONGTOFT, Rec. Sec'y.

District Assembly 149.

Book Notes.

"The Rock or the Rye," the humorous parody on "The Quack or the Dead," is having a large sale. Paper, twenty-five cents.

With the issue of June 23d, the illustrated comic paper, Tid Bits was changed to "Time." It is enlarged an improved, and will retail for ten cents.

The only book ever written by a private, is what Private Dallal says of the book he has just written. It consists of three parts—"My Autobiography," "My War Sketches, etc., and "John Gray." It is bound in both cloth and paper, and retails at 50c, and \$1.00.

General Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur," we hear has removed to Indianapolis, and is busily engaged in writing a biography of his old friend, General Benjamin Harrison. He has General Harrison's assurance that very thing needful shall be placed at his disposal. This will make it a truly authentic and the only authorized biography of the Republican candidate for the presidency. This work will be published from the Harbord Bros., Philadelphia, early in August.

"Mr. Tangier's Vacation," by Edward Everett Hale. The following is clipped from the Literary News: "Mr. Tangier is a lawyer, who, in true American fashion overworks until one day he can think no more. His physician orders a vacation. In a lovely New England village he finds a tempting spot. The author of "Ten Times One" makes even an inveterate hater of making the world a brighter place to live in. Mr. Tangier becomes interested in the school, the church, the clubs, in reading and working among the poor. In many bright conversations the lessons of unselfishness and responsibility are taught. A pretty thread of romance sets off the story. Paper 50c."

Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is not a stimulant but a nervine food, a steaming nerve force lost by sickness or excessive mental work or the use of liquor, opium, in spleen or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle operative action, removes all restraint from the sensitive organs, hence curing all diseases of the stomach and liver. Z. T. Bally will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 2

## OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVER, EDITOR.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 621 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

## BL. C. E.

## REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of the Black Men series, we said that the board would be numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, and then play one of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word "know" the checker player. Try it.

Black at my move first. In case "our men" does not appear, address the ED.

WHITE.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD, July 14, 1888.

A Millionaire Checkerist.

David Brown was manager of a Pittsburgh railroad office when a boy named Andrew Carnegie was a messenger boy at a salary of three dollars a week. The boy had just arrived with his father and mother from Scotland, the land of his birth. That was 14 years more than forty years ago, and Carnegie is now a millionaire, and the son of a sheaf of millionaires has said: "I have my rise in life to a game of checkers." I will explain it to you what that remark means. The elder Carnegie was a moulder in a pottery. Like many Scotchmen he was exceedingly fond of playing checkers. In Pittsburgh at that time was a well-known moulder, in one room of whose house, a room used to play checkers, were a two-table. Among the men were Carnegie and Brooks, and in that way the two men became acquainted. Carnegie's son also came there at times with his father, and he too tested David Brooks' powers at draughts. One day the elder Carnegie remarked that he did not know what to do with his son. Send him down to my one room, said Carnegie, and I will teach him to play checkers. The next day he began his new employment, and from that time the lad's promotion was rapid until he attained his present affluent position.—*Free Press*.

The *Canton Checkister* is neither dead nor sleeping.—*The Poetry Journal*. Where is it Bro. Keckur? In a state of innocence? —

"Gould's Match Game" or "Pro Tea Book" mailed to any address or receipt of \$1.00. Address the editor.

Mr. Smith (Champion of England) says in the *North American*, "I am sure that the master match between Barker and Smith has not yet started, when the day is suitable, Mr. Smith will have it. I am sure we will. We admire the spirit with which Mr. Smith treats the master, and hope he will win. Barker is with the same courage, if he does, it would not be safe to do much guessing as to the result."

Barker & Ross' "Famous Alman" to any address for \$1.50. It is highly recommended by the press, and is especially good.

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Mr. Smith (Champion of England) says in the *North American*, "I am sure that the master match between Barker and Smith has not yet started, when the day is suitable, Mr. Smith will have it. I am sure we will. We admire the spirit with which Mr. Smith treats the master, and hope he will win. Barker is with the same courage, if he does, it would not be safe to do much guessing as to the result."

Barker & Ross' "Famous Alman" to any address for \$1.50. It is highly recommended by the press, and is especially good.

The *Canadian Checkister* is neither dead nor sleeping.—*The Poetry Journal*. Where is it Bro. Keck

## Massillon Independent.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1867.

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. 43.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1888.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President.  
BENJAMIN HARRISON,  
of Indiana.

For Vice President.  
LEVI P. MORSE,  
of New York.

## THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

F. Secretary of State  
JAMES J. FAYAN,  
For J. T. Eaton, of the Court  
JOSEPH P. BLAINE, E. Y.,  
for Men of Board, Ph. W. W.  
WELLES JONES,  
Deputy at Large.  
A. H. MASON,  
J. H. LAMPTON

For Congress, E. C. M. C.,  
M. A. D. W. M. KINTY,  
for Presidential Elect.  
J. W. MCGOWAN.

Every other Republican presidential candidate has been elected. Hurrah for Harrison, for he is an Ohio man.

The Prohibitionists as their excuse for flirting with the classes positively arrayed against their so-called reformatory ideas, can quote this expression from the National Liquor Dealers' Association: "Resolved. That we most earnestly favor temperance and most strongly condemn intemperance."

The melancholy days are fast approaching, and the music of the pick and the shovel has not yet been heard on Main street. We long for the brick pavement at the small boy does for the big circus, and neither comes. In the language of the day, get a move on you, George Washington Leman.

Here are congratulations to the hollow ware glass workers for their position on the tariff question. The glass workers have level heads and active minds. But why should they be so particular to resolve in favor of their own industry? They ought to give expression to a desire to see all industries similarly protected.

It is all right to continue the Main Street sewer up to the end of that street. But in the future the council should bear in mind the words of the health officer's report of 1887. street sewer he added: "A general when after speaking of the Main system of sewerage ought to have been planned by a competent engineer, and afterwards every extension should be made in compliance with these plans. The folly of piece-meal and amateur sewer laying will become more and more apparent every year."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star has contributed a two column article about the condition of the Ohio canals, and in it makes the alarming statement that every canal in Ohio is in such a bad condition as to make it almost unavailing. "Not a single public water way in the state has a depth which it was intended by the persons who constructed it should have. The banks are in as bad a condition as the beds, and altogether Ohio's canals are a curse to the State."

In the main, this picture is correct, although highly overblown. The northern division of the Ohio Canal for instance is in better condition now than it ever has been, and to say that it is almost unavailing is probably well. The canals are not in a bad condition, but because they are so very much worse than they were when built, but because they are not up to the modern standard. The suggestion that the convicts of the State might be employed in dredging them is excellent, and will meet with favor. The proposition should be widely advertised and State representatives urged to pass favorably upon a bill covering the measure.

## THE LAW OF EXPEDIENCY.

President Cleveland in his clever speech made a few days ago at the alumni dinner at the University of Virginia, spoke in terms at once humorous and patriotic about the worthy ambition of every American boy to become President of the United States, because the constitution had at least not made it impossible to him. Probably there is not an American, who is now or ever has been a boy, that has not heard that sentiment proposed as a spur to his efforts. Theoretically it is true, but practically it is no longer. The fact of the matter is, the President must as a general proposition come from one of the doubtful States. As for Louisiana, its boys can never hope to be named on a presidential ticket until it shall become a doubtful State. The constitution does not ordain this, but the unwritten law of expediency, stronger than the constitution, does. — New Orleans Picayune.

When the constitution, which is now absolutely set aside by the unwritten law of expediency in Louisiana, is obeyed, that State will speedily become a doubtful State, and its boys may hope to be president. So long as the Louisianians demand congressional representation, for citizens whose votes they refuse to count, its boys who breathe the pestilential atmosphere of fraud and outrage are not worthy to fill the highest office in the land, and happily the law of expediency restrains them from demanding it. Let the ambitious youth of the Gulf State rise up and insist that the glorious hope which is the birthright of every northern boy be not taken away from them, for the benefit of a few government bounty seekers and to the disgrace of their commonwealth.

The Shipping and Commercial List has an interesting explanation of the cause for the recent sharp advance in the price of refined sugar. This is not due to the arbitrary action of the Sugar Trust, but is higher to day than it was six months ago in consequence of the natural operation of the law of supply and demand. Several important crops fell short last year, and with the increase in consumption, the loss is seriously felt. But what the Trust is responsible for is the fact that the relative difference between the value of raw and refined sugar is very much greater to-day than it was before the Trust came into existence last November. The first manifestation of power on the part of the Trust, as soon as the combination was completed, was a gradual and arbitrary marking up in the price of refined without any corresponding advance in raw, until the relative difference between the two had been sufficiently increased to insure a handsome profit to the refiners, and that relative difference has been rigidly maintained ever since.

A year ago it was estimated that the cost of refining sugar was about five eighths of a cent per pound, but since then the Trust has created forty million dollars worth of watered stock, upon which it has guaranteed and is now paying a dividend, and the dividends of this watered stock are taken out of the pockets of every sugar consumer. The statement of half truths is as misleading as it is dishonest, and hence, while it is quite true that the recent advance in sugar has not been due to the Trust, it is equally true that the present relative high price of refined sugar is solely the work of that combination.

It is rumored that Congressman Crouse, of the Akron district, did not decline a re-election entirely on account of ill health, but rather because he was not in accord with the Republican high tariff, free whisky and dear clothes platform. — Canton News-Democrat

The "conservatism" of the new management of the above paper in discussing men and affairs applies only to the men and affairs of Canton, whose influence is valuable. When General Harrison, Mr. Crouse and others who are beyond the New Democrat's bailiwick are under discussion, the right to fib, circulate rumors and misrepresent are included in its articles of faith.

The Mills bill ought to be beat, because it does not secure the necessary reduction of the surplus. A condition which confronts us is a theory — N. Y. Sun

Not following a panster, the composer of a political aerostic is deserving of withering scorn.

## FROM 1836 TO 1886.

## FIFTY-TWO YEARS AGO—A REMINISCENCE.

Mr. Folger, of this City, Gives His Recollections of the "Long Gone Past."

A member of THE INDEPENDENT staff on hearing Mr. Folger giving an account of the politics of Stark county as that subject occupied the public mind in 1836 and the following years, up to and including 1840, solicited from him a statement, as he remembered, of the stirring events of those days. While Mr. Folger does not claim that his statement, prepared as it is mostly from memory, is entirely correct, he submits the following:

After the "scrub race" for the presidency in 1836, in which, copying from "Benton's Thirty Years' View," Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the Democratic party, General Harrison the candidate of the opposition, and Mr. Hugh L. White that of a fragment of the Democracy, Mr. Van Buren was elected, receiving one hundred and seventy electoral votes; seventy-three were given to Harrison, and twenty-six to Mr. White. The States voting for each were: for Mr. Van Buren, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas. For General Harrison, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. For Mr. White, Georgia and Tennessee. Massachusetts complimented Mr. Webster by bestowing her votes upon him, and South Carolina, as in the two preceding elections, threw her vote away upon a citizen not a candidate and not a child of her soil—Mr. Mannum, of North Carolina—disappointing Mr. White's friends, whose standing for the presidency had been instigated by Mr. Calhoun to divide the Democratic party and defeat Mr. Van Buren. The Whig party had become entirely disintegrated and demoralized, but clung to Mr. Clay as the Moses of their Israel, whose fate will be noticed hereafter, the politics of Stark county being a subject of especial interest at this time.

In 1837 Stark county entered into the contest between the Whigs and Democrats with unwonted vigor. Hon. David A. Starkweather having been elected to the Senate in 1836, gave the Democrats a member of that body from Stark county, and there was no election for senator in 1837, one-half the senate holding over, under the constitution of 1802. The contest for members of the house was one of exceeding bitterness. The name of one of the Whig candidates is not remembered by the writer, the other of whom was General John Augustine, a citizen of great and deserved popularity who had served in both houses of the general assembly of the State. The Democratic candidates were the late Hon. Matthew Johnson and Judge Jacob Hostetter, both of whom were elected, Mr. Johnson by seven votes over General Augustine, and Judge Hostetter by a somewhat larger majority over the other Whig candidate.

At that election, Colonel Thomas S. Webb, of this city, was the Whig candidate for sheriff, and was beaten by Daniel Raffensperger, by about one hundred and fifty votes. As is now recollected the whole Democratic ticket was elected by very reduced majorities, the smallness of which led the Whigs in 1838 to believe they could succeed in electing their candidates. As it was the year for electing a governor, the Whigs brought out the Hon. Joseph Vance, of Champaign county, who had served long and acceptably in congress, and the Democrats brought out a new, and up to that time an unknown citizen in the political history of Ohio, the late Hon. Wilson Shannon, of Belmont. The contest all over the State was exceedingly spirited.

The slogan of the Democrats was "Wilson Shannon and bank reform."

It was borne upon their banners, and as Ohio had at that time as worthless a bank currency as it had ever had, no

excepting which followed the war of 1812, not a bank in the State redeeming its

paper with coin or its equivalent.

The words "bank reform," had a potency and power never equalled by any political party in Ohio, except "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," which will be mentioned hereafter. Such a hold did the idea of bank reform have upon the public mind that the Whigs with candidates of decided popularity, men whose lives and characters were above reproach, were beaten from eight hundred to a thousand votes for nearly every office in the county. Judge Hostetter was sent to the Senate and Hon. Matthew Johnson, of this city, and James Welch being elected to the house of representatives.

While your correspondent did not vote for either of these gentlemen, he desires to relate on the historic page, the fact that that legislature abolished imprisonment for debt in the State of Ohio, previous to which poverty was a crime and worthy of incurring its victim in the county jail. All honor to the Democratic legislature elected in 1838. In 1839 the Whigs, disengaged by the result of the year previous, did not organize in Stark county, and Dr. James Smith, of Sandy township, and John Smith, of Lawrence, were elected to the house, Judge Hostetter holding over in the Senate.

The apathy almost amounting to a

paralysis of the Whigs of Stark county at their defeat in 1838, hung over them like a pall. The nomination of General

William Henry Harrison at Harrisburg,

in December 1839, did little to arouse

the torpor that seemed to have taken

possession of the party all over the

State. Stark county was not alone in

the inertia that seemed to have for-

closed a mortgage upon its energies, and

put it into the hands of a receiver. His state of things continued until the State convention of February 1840, when Corwin was nominated for governor, and an electoral ticket was also presented to the people of Ohio, an enthusiasm suddenly exhibited itself that surprised the Whigs and astounded the Democrats all over the State.

Immediately after the call for the State convention, it was, however, plainly perceptible that the Whigs had determined upon the most active and aggressive action. Those who were within a reasonable distance of Columbus got up strange banners and devices. A new impulse and a new spirit seemed to actuate almost everybody, which was accelerated wonderfully by a series of articles that had appeared four years before in the Boston Courier, edited by that brilliant scholar, Wm. Buckingham, a devoted friend of Webster, who never failed to speak slightly of General Harrison by calling him "Old Tip." After the nomination at Harrisburg, the Baltimore Republican, a most violent Democratic paper long since passed away, said, "Give the Whigs a log cabin and a barrel of hard cider, and he would be content without an election to the presidency." The Springfield Whigs of that bright growing city, under the lead of Charles Anthony, got up a log cabin on wheels and fastened it with cson skins and uniformed the party having it in charge with the old fashioned fringed hunting shirt, and though mud and mire reached Columbus and were present at the convention. The drove into Columbus singing

"There tell me, where was your log cabin made?"  
"It was built among the merry boys that wield the plow and spade."  
and which they sang to the tune of "Blue Bells of Scotland," some inside the cabin, some on the roof, but over a floated the stars and stripes. From Stark county the delegates as now remembered (it should, however, be stated) that the convention was a mass convention of the Whigs of Ohio, not a delegate convention were the late Mr. C. A. Skinner, who went on horseback, Col. T. S. Webb, Isaac B. Dangler and S. T. Evans. Buckinghams, all of whom except Mr. Skinner are yet living and enthusiastic supporters of the Chicago nominees of 1888.

General Reazin Beall, a fellow soldier of General William Henry Harrison in the war of 1812, was made president of the convention. General Beall was well known to the writer in 1828 and 1832 as an unyielding Democratic supporter of General Jackson "without a why or wherefore." The action of that convention infused new life into the Whigs of Ohio. The speech of Corwin in the House of Representatives at Washington in reply to General Cary, of Michigan, secured for him the nomination for governor. The resolutions of the convention were accepted as the political key note of the campaign which opened in northeastern Ohio in April following at Ravenna in a mass convention of Western Reserve Whigs. Geauga, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga and Stark were largely represented. General Seabury Ford, of Geauga, elected by his county to the House of Representatives of the State that year, and by the House made its presiding officer with many others from that county were present. From Stark a brass band, of which Citizen Isaac B. Dangler was a member, drove by four horse team from Canton to that city. The late Dr. Abel Underhill, and the writer were detailed by the central county committee to assist in the labors of the convention by invitation from the Portage county committee, both of whom attended, and of the party they took at that great gathering the Cleveland Daily Herald, then edited by the late Hon. J. Harris, gave a full account. The meeting of the citizens of Ravenna at the court house in the evening was a very grand affair. The great crowd was very hospitably entertained by the citizens of Ravenna, foremost among whom was Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, who now resides in Cleveland after thirty years of faithful service as probate judge of Cuyahoga county. Such was the opening of the campaign of 1840 within the experience of the writer. Your correspondent continued in the canvass, and trust he will be excused for saying "a part of which he was," but for the present this must suffice.

R. H. FOLGER.

A DISTINGUISHED MASSILLONIAN

## Commander Folger, as an Ordnance Expert, to have Charge of the Washington Foundry.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It is now definitely settled that Commander William M. Folger is to succeed Commander McCormick in charge of the Washington Ordnance foundry. The necessary orders have been issued detaching him from the command of the Quinnebago, and his presence here is expected in the

coffee exchange of New York.

Mechanics, laborers, miners, farmers and Knights of Labor generally, practice a little self-denial for a time and break the corner in coffee by refusing to buy it.

Let us test the law and see if we will be arrested for boycotting an article made too dear by rogues who boycott the best interests of the people."

—

MAJOR'S COURT.

Mayor Frantz is taking steps to have

James McVeigh taken charge of by the

county authorities, he being of irrespon-

sible character. He is at present in jail.

—

STARK COUNTY'S FAIR PRIVILEGES.

Send to Secretary Niesz for premium

list with full explanations of privileges,

etc., to be sold at public sale on the fair

grounds, August 4, at 1 p. m., for coming

fair.

T. C. PEYMAN, Pres't.

J. F. NIESZ, Sec'y., CANTON, O.

—

CURIOS, DON'T IT?

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The \$30,000

voted by the house of representatives

last week for firing morning and even-

ing salutes to the flag, brought out a

curious fact. The powder left over from

the war lasted exactly twenty-three

years. The last barrel was used on

April 1. Since then no salutes have

been fired at any military posts except

West Point, Fort Monroe and Fort Riley.

No appropriation had ever been asked

for the purpose before, and none of the

senators and members knew where the

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

## Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Cuyahoga county has two Chinese citizens.

William Kitzmiller, too, voted for Harrison in '40.

The school enumeration is being taken by John Ellis.

The C. L. &amp; W. is soon to have three new engines.

Joseph Hatmaker, too, voted for Harrison. Send in the names.

Two hundred watch workers will arrive in Canton on August 30.

Andrew Burge has sold his Erie street barber shop to William Penberthy.

A pardon has been refused James Boyle of Stark County, now in the penitentiary.

D. B. Pocock, of Navarre, is now buying wheat in this city, for the Massillon City Mills.

The Wheeling Black Bass Fishing Club is at Meyer's Lake, the guests of A. Reymann.

P. S. Hines, travelling passenger agent of the W. &amp; L. E. railway, was in the city yesterday.

The family of Charles Fredinger was enlarged by the arrival of girl twins Thursday morning.

Jacob Reinoehl has been appointed administrator of the estate of Catharine Higgin, deceased.

Enterprise division No. 73, U. R. K. of P., will manage an excursion to Chippewa lake on August 1.

Congressman McKinley's wife has so fully recovered that he expects to leave for Washington at once.

Mrs. Thomas Volkmar is visiting her father, Mr. Philip Remmel, of Canton, who is ninety-four years old.

The next meeting of District Assembly No. 38, K. of L. will be held at Akron, on the second Wednesday in January.

J. W. Koontz, a student in the Capital University, at Columbus, is visiting his sister, Mrs. M. E. Zink, on Hill street.

The Misses Nellie and Jessie Reed, of Wooster, are visiting at the residence of Mr. Daniel Hemperly, on East street.

W. C. Russell leaves to-night for Cincinnati, where he will have charge of Russell &amp; Co.'s exhibit at the Centennial.

The Harmonia band will have the instrumental score of "Nadjy," the new Casino success, as soon as it is arranged.

Some of the campaigners of '40 ought to assume a little authority, and call a meeting for the purpose of organizing a club.

Spangler &amp; Wade's hat store was closed Wednesday afternoon, owing to the funeral services over Mr. Spangler's child, in Canton.

The Pennsylvania Company now employs a regular gardener at this point; whose duty it is to look after the station grounds.

The ladies social will be held at Mrs. Jno. Dielhenn's, on Main street, Thursday evening, July 26. Ice cream and cake will be served.

An elocutionary contest for a silver medal will be held in the Presbyterian chapel on Saturday evening, July 21. The admission will be ten cents.

Several correspondents sent in their letters this week too late for the weekly edition. Whenever possible their contributions should arrive on Wednesday.

The grounds surrounding the residence of C. Russell were prettily lighted Tuesday night, and the lawn fete, given by the Christian church, was well attended.

Mrs. E. J. Hamill and daughters Lilian and Mary Bell, left Thursday morning for an extended visit in Connellsville, Harrisburg and other Pennsylvania cities.

A fire alarm system will be put in operation in Wooster this week. Ten boxes will be in use. Wooster now has a paid department, and is otherwise thoroughly equipped.

The street commissioner is issuing notices to the property owners on East Tremont street, whose fences and buildings are not located in accordance with the recent official and final survey, to move them.

The ball game which was to have been played between the Massillon city nine and the Canton Y. M. C. A. nine on Friday, has been postponed until the middle of next week.

Another splendid coal find has just been discovered a few miles southwest of the city, on land leased by Sonnhalter, Kurtz &amp; Levers. The vein is four feet and ten inches thick, and the quality is like all Massillon coal--the best.

The fact that some parties who control the Wheeling &amp; Lake Erie railway, are gaining an ascendency in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company is deemed sufficient cause for speculative gossip. --Norwalk Reflector.

The Ohio State board of health reported diphtheria from Xenia, Elmore, Cleveland, Norwalk, New Straitsville, Columbus, Louisville, Lebanon and Rushing. Typhoid fever reported from New Washington, Carrollton, Maineville and Minster; old cases from Bolkins and East Liverpool. Scarlet fever reported from Sandusky, Elmore, Toledo, Cleveland and Columbus; old cases from Anna and Shreve. Measles reported from nine places, whooping cough from nine places.

The Canton Gun Club is in the city to-day in the person of L. A. Croy. Mr. Croy, it should also be stated, once lived in Massillon, so after all it was the Massillonians who won the recent tri-city shoot.

Tun Kee, a Tremont street washee man, is ill. Tun Kee thinks that his heart is out of order, and has been dosing himself with vile Chinese compounds. This morning he sent for a regular physician, and will doubtless soon regain his former condition.

The board of education met Tuesday night, paid bills, discussed the new building and adjourned. There are a number of applicants for the position of high school principal, but notwithstanding that the vacation is half over, none has been elected.

A Canton exchange says, "The commissioners are considering the advisability of holding back the projected scheme of erecting a drill hall at Massillon for the Eighth regiment. They are at present paying two hundred and thirty-eight dollars a year for the rent of a building." The building now rented, in its present condition, is not at all satisfactory.

The different bodies occupying the Masonic Temple have moved out temporarily, and the Bryant Brothers have taken possession, with their scaffolds and painters, and will decorate the asylum, banquet hall and ante rooms. This will be one of the most perfectly finished halls in northern Ohio, when all the plans are carried out.

It is very difficult to secure enough stone flagging for the pavement contracts now let in this city, and much projected work has therefore been delayed. As an instance of the way in which sidewalk paving is being laid, Harmon Shriver, alone, has ordered five thousand feet of flagging to go in front of his Erie street property.

The Cleveland Leader "corridor man" corralled Thomas Smart, of Middletown, N. Y., while the latter was on his way home from the glass workers' convention. Mr. Smart was loud in his praise of the hospitality extended to the delegates by the Massillon people, and spoke in the highest terms of what he had seen of Cleveland during an extended carriage ride.

The Navarre Independent is of the opinion that in asking the C. L. & W. railroad company to change the name of the station designated as Navarre, but which in reality is two miles from Navarre, it is breaking a record. For very few towns care to be taken from the list of railroad points. Scarcely a week passes but that some business men have their goods shipped to Navarre station, by mistake, and are put to extra expense and delay in the delivery of the same. Much of this annoyance could be saved by changing the name to Camp Creek or anything else.

Cuyahoga county sportsmen will doubtless accommodate the Canton and Massillon shots with a match. The Stark county marksmen prefer a team of twenty men, and the Cuyahoga county shots agree, the majority preferring three matches—one in Cleveland, one in Massillon and one in Canton. The Cuyahoga county men will send the Stark county shots a challenge, though the latter first proposed the match. The three older Cleveland clubs contain some excellent shots, and the opportunity to get a match ought not to be neglected. —Cleveland Leader.

Excitement in our local option election is not likely to strike fever heat, as we are informed the "wets" will make no effort in their own behalf. In fact the "milk shake" on the Hill has decided to surrender their charter at the expiration of their six months' probation, whether local option carries in this township or not, and then take the room now occupied as a saloon and commence a drug store business with a "milk shake" attachment. We merely mention this in order to relieve our Tuscarawas township friends from any extra trouble they might be put to in order to exterminate the "milk shake" on the Hill.

Bulletin No. 1 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station discusses some elaborate experiments in preventing curlie injury to cherries, and treats in a practical way the best midsummer remedies for the chinch bug, which has lately appeared in destructive numbers in Ohio. In the cherry experiment, which was conducted by the station entomologist, Clarence M. Weed, twenty-two thousand and five hundred cherries were individually cut open and examined, and the conclusion reached that three-fourths of the cherries liable to injury by the curlie can be saved without danger to the user, by the spraying of London purple soon after the blossoms fall. This bulletin will be sent free to any Ohio farmer who will address the station at Columbus.

**Mayor's Court.**

James McVeigh, a good-for-nothing who should be in an asylum, was arrested last night for exposing his person.

**Grandmother Hull's Picnic.**

Another of Grandmother Hull's famous picnics was held at Lake Park, Meyer's Lake, Tuesday. One hundred and thirty children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were present. Mrs. Hull is now ninety-one years old.

Get rid of that tired feeling as quick as possible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives strength, a good appetite, and health.

**PERSONALITIES**  
**And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.**

Miss Karthaus is at Bemus Point, Chautauqua.

E. J. Beebe, now of Findlay, is in the city on business.

Captain Andrews has left for a vacation of several weeks.

Miss Maggie Lutz of Canton is the guest of Miss Dossie Graybill.

Mrs. J. T. Brown and children, are visiting friends in Middlebranch, O.

Miss Mary Clemens, of the Bee Hive, is enjoying a seven weeks' vacation.

The Rev. George Benedict, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Mr. W. K. L. Warwick.

Miss Minnie Harsh, of Pittsburgh, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dangler, Hill street.

Miss Anna N. Smith left Monday for Seio, O., to take the normal term in the Scio College.

George S. Atwater of Washington D. C. is in the city, having come west on a flying business trip.

C. A. Davy, foreman at the Continental cigar factory, has resigned, to accept a position at Biegard, Mo.

James Hackett and two sons left Thursday for Chippewa lake to camp for the next three weeks.

Street Commissioner Aker, and wife, of Akron, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Falor, Richville avenue.

Miss Kinpear, formerly of this city, and Miss Hiland, of Franklin, Pa., are at the Palace Hotel, Pleasantville, Pa.

Mrs. E. F. Babney, Miss Dielhenn, Miss Ulman and Miss Sladden are spending a week at Lake Park, Meyer's Lake.

A. F. Boerner, John Hose, Jacob Hose and Charles Nist left Monday morning to go in camp for two weeks at Turkeyfoot lake.

The Rev. E. L. Kemp and wife left Monday for Middle Bass Island, where they will spend the greater part of Mr. Kemp's vacation.

W. F. Breed and Chas. Atwater will leave to-day for Toledo, to attend the meet of the Ohio Division I. A. W. They will tour up on their wheels.

Mr. Wm. H. Ertle left Sunday for Terre Haute, Ind., where he has accepted a position in the brass band and orchestra of McNish, Ramza & Arn's minstrel company.

The Rev. John Wilson and family left on Thursday for Lakeside. Mr. Wilson will return on Saturday and preach Sunday, but will leave again Monday for his summer vacation.

**Bound Over.**

The case of Mrs. E. Clauer against Mrs. E. B. Burris, for slander, was terminated Wednesday evening, so far as Justice Rogers' court is concerned. Mrs. Burris was bound over to probate court in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

**Horticultural Society.**

The August meeting of the Horticultural Society will be held on the first at Crystal Springs, Tuscarawas township. At this meeting the subject of the fair grounds removal, and other topics of general and vital importance, will be discussed, and it is desirable that as many as possible can shall attend.

**At the Hollow Glass Works.**

They are very busy down at Reed & Company's two glass factories, trying to get the improvements and repairs done by September 1. The works will start up at that date, upon which the vacation terminates, and as the firm already has heavy orders, and heavier prospects, there is no doubt but that the approaching season will be fully as successful and more so than any past.

**Was it Wine or Vinegar?**

Twelve distinguished jurymen, including the Hon. John McBride, are sitting in Justice Rogers' office, trying to decide whether or not Wilhelm & Grass ought to pay a bill amounting to \$122.50 presented by Joseph Young. Wilhelm & Grass allege that the California wines they purchased were not up to the samples, and without casting any reflections it is quite certain that the jury is fully capable of deciding the momentous question.

**THE GLASS WORKERS**

**Endorse Protection. Major McKinley and Elect Officers.**

At the meeting Saturday morning, a resolution was passed thanking T. V. Powderly, for the assistance he has rendered to the glass workers of the United States.

District 111 elected its officers for the ensuing year, the following being the list: Master Workman, John Coffey, third term; worthy foreman, Wm. Phalon, second term; secretary, Wm. Longton, third term; treasurer, M. C. McMullen, third term, executive board, John Coffey, Henry Kaltenbach, George Foster, of Canada, Thos. Smart, and Patrick McCardell. Henry Kaltenbach was elected secretary of the executive board. John Coffey was elected representative to the national general assembly of the Knights of Labor, for the third consecutive time.

**Mayor's Court.**

James McVeigh, a good-for-nothing who should be in an asylum, was arrested last night for exposing his person.

**Grandmother Hull's Picnic**

Another of Grandmother Hull's famous picnics was held at Lake Park, Meyer's Lake, Tuesday. One hundred and thirty children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were present. Mrs. Hull is now ninety-one years old.

Get rid of that tired feeling as quick as possible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives strength, a good appetite, and health.

**PINKERTON'S ORIENTAL COFFEE.**

**ANOTHER STONE QUARRY.**

The Massillon ridge of fine sand stone has been recently opened south of this city, near Carr's Mills by a firm consisting of H. A. Kitzmiller, of this city, and George A. Wale, well known farmer. Bridge and dimension stone is being gotten out, the present shipments averaging four car loads a day.

**IN JUSTICE ROGERS'S COURT.**

**FOR SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY—A MANNER CASE.**

Suit was brought Wednesday against Fred Fetzer, a saloon keeper doing business at the corner of Erie and Tremont streets, by Mrs. Emma Croninger, of Muskingum street, through her attorney, R. W. McCaughey, for selling liquor on Sunday. The affidavit alleges that the defendant transacted business on Sunday, July 15. The trial is set for hearing on Monday next, before Justice Rogers.

**A VALUABLE PATENT**

**Granted to Carnes & Keller Upon An Electric Motor.**

After unjustly withholding it for four years, the patent office authorities have at last granted to Messrs. James Carnes and Fred Keller a patent upon an electric motor, embracing many new principles, for which seven claims were made.

Of the seven, six have been allowed by the department, and the owners of the patent have therefore every reason to believe that their device is an extremely valuable one. The first great advantage of the motor over all others is that it has no dead center, and the second is its marvellous simplicity. It can be manufactured very cheaply, and it has no limit of power. Just what disposition Carnes & Keller will make of their property cannot be stated. They have already received very good offers, and it is not improbable that a local stock company may be formed to manufacture it in Massillon. That this is to be an age of electricity is conceded, and the electrical works springing up here and there all grow and prosper. The inventors of this motor applied for their patent years ago, before any of the present imperfect appliances had been introduced. Through the circumlocution of the office they have been discouraged and kept out of their rights until now, much to their disadvantage. They had almost given up hope of securing government protection, and since they have it propose to develop it.

**THEY SHATTERED A STREET CROSSING,**

**Disfigured Trees, and Made Them selves Obnoxious.**

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

The Taylor Bros., of Alliance, have the contract to move the house on the East street school property, purchased by C. W. Kline. The Taylor Bros. have learned how to move houses, but their education in the rules of courtesy has been neglected.

The house is of pretty fair size, and these individuals had a free and easy way of lopping off the limbs of trees that stood in their way, without so much as by your leave, that was execrable.

At this meeting the subject of the fair grounds removal, and other topics of general and vital importance, will be discussed, and it is desirable that as many as possible can shall attend.

**Bound Over.**

The case of Mrs. E. Clauer against Mrs. E. B. Burris, for slander, was terminated Wednesday evening, so far as Justice Rogers' court is concerned. Mrs. Burris was bound over to probate court in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

**At the Hollow Glass Works.**

They are very busy down at Reed & Company's two glass factories, trying to get the improvements and repairs done by September 1. The works will start up at that date, upon which the vacation terminates, and as the firm already has heavy orders, and heavier prospects, there is no doubt but that the approaching season will be fully as successful and more so than any past.

**Heart Disease.**

If you get short of breath, have fluttering, pain in side, faint or hungry spells, swollen ankles, etc., you have heart disease, and don't fail to take Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.



## NEW YORK FASHIONS.

MAGNIFICENT COLORS WILL BE SEEN THIS FALL.

How the Ladies of the Metropolis Will Rival the Colors of the Autumnal Forest-Styles for the Children and for Grandma.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, July 12.—Tennyson writes about the crimson that gleams upon the burnished dome, but that is nothing compared to the magnificence of the colors that will be seen this fall in the new dress materials; for all the colors of the rainbow and several others not written down, besides all the metallic lusters in the world, will be blended in chameleon



PARIS FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

changeableness. I saw yesterday a box of samples which had just been received by the largest importing house in New York, and everything, from velvet down to poplin, has a changeable effect. Velvets have the pile rather thin and a warp of another color shows beneath it. Gold and purple, gold and blue, gold and red, silver and pink, silver and green, bronze and gray, and in short every conceivable shade and color are combined so as to form an artistic harmony in the blending of two diametrically opposite colors. One beautiful piece was of twilled silk in two shades of blue and cream, mingled with silvery white. It folds this was exquisite, and just such a dress my grandmother was married in. All these "shot silks" are like the old style, and such young ladies as have any of their grandmothers' dresses, let them bring them out and they will be just in fashion.

But if the dress materials are lovely what shall I say of the new hats? They are the oddest and queerest looking things I ever saw or expect to see, though much is to be expected of a milliner at all times. One of them was a small close bonnet, shaped like a half baked pancake which is rather larger than the rest of the pile, and which therefore droops over the edges in irregular folds. On this, which was of drab felt, repose a bunch of vegetation which resembles curled lettuce, only it is of velvet, and among this is a bunch of brownish velvet flowers which make you think irresistibly of "half a dozen fried in cracker crumbs." Indeed the edible qualities of that hat far overshadow its beauty. It makes you feel hungry for the oysters and salad. This was a pattern bonnet and will doubtless be copied in hundreds of others. If that sort of thing keeps up we may see lobsters in a dish on a bonnet, or a couple of nice mutton chops or pig's feet. Indeed there is no limit to possibilities.



AMERICAN STYLES.

We have had flowers, feathers, birds, fruit, cats, frogs, dogs' heads and bugs and butterflies on our bonnets until there is really nothing left but oysters and meat. The vagaries of fashion are wonderful. One year dresses will be long and so tight to the figure that no woman can step over six inches to save her life, and the next season dresses will be six inches from the ground and a bustle as big as a hay stack will tilt it up still further in the back. I were not a woman I believe I would be to a man, so as not to have to keep thinking whether or no I like a new fashion well enough to wear it.

I did begin this letter with the intention of saying something about little girls' newest fashions, but wandered off as a vision of the chameleon colors flashed their iridescent shimmer before my eyes, but I will be adamant and attend to my business.

Little girls, to be sweet and lovable as the Great Master certainly designed they should be, ought to be dressed simply, and let their bright faces and innocent beauty show, and no fancy nonsense in dress ought to be permitted to detract from it. American women, as a gen-



eral rule, have solved this problem and there are no prettier or more suitable dressed children in the world than theirs, but fashion sets to work and sets up all sorts of fancy as movement of place on a child as an infant's will. I would as old women and only the very best of old mothers follow the fashions of the day in the dressing of their little girls. It is a pity, but it is unfortunately true, that little girls who are dressed out in this style are usually vain, pert, unhealthy and unhappy. They cannot run and play freely, for fear of soiling their Paris dresses, and they suffer in consequence.

The boys have rather a better time of it. Mark the contrast between them and the American style of little girl. The one is all vanity, pride of dress and hateful-ness and precocity. The other is just a healthy, bright, innocent girl, full of life and fun, but without any of the objection-able qualities just named; the girl to love and feel sure of, and the girl who puts up with her brother's many freaks in the same jolly, hearty spirit. The one is Nature's child, the others are what Paris fashions make them.

If there is one creature on earth more dear than another to a woman's heart it is what the little girls call a "long baby," or one who wears long dresses. Poor little wrinkled men and women, battling with tiny pink fists against the unknown evils of the world before them, their very helplessness makes them dear and precious. To watch the little faces transform from utter blankness to the brightness of intelligence, to assist the development of that little creature's dormant intellect and to watch the queer pink little mass of flesh take firmness and form and grow instinct with voluntary action, and to gather those first blundering baby kisses is to achieve the highest and truest happiness this world affords, and what wonder that women look with tender smiles and dewy eyes on each tiny mass of humanity in its long robes of lace and flannel? Two pretty babe's robes are here shown. They need not have a coronet embroidered on the waist to endow the baby with beauty or goodness, or the mother with the fullness of her joy. They can have an initial or a bit of a bow or ribbon or a flower in the place. They are lovely in themselves.

The newest style in infants' robes is to use valenciennes lace instead of embroidery, as they are finer and more delicate. Blue satin ribbons are for boys, pink for girls. The pretty little coral armlets are worn now to loop up short sleeves, though few mothers make their babies' sleeves short now.



GRANDMA.

After the baby, in the natural course of human events, comes the grandma, in her pretty black lace cap with its purple ribbons, her soft, white curls and her warm, knit cap. Styles for old ladies are dark woolen or silk dresses, plainly made, with black satin, silk or velvet for "best." Bonnets for them are a sort of modified poke, trimmed with ostrich feathers and beaded trimmings. For them also are made shoes, soft on the tops and with broad soles. Their caps are coronet shaped in front and pointed, handkerchief fashion, in the back.

High Art in Advertisements.

The very high class of art work noticeable in advertising matter calls attention to the fact that almost the very best artists are now employed by advertisers (at the highest prices they command for any work) to draw pictures for circulars, pamphlets, guide books, the advertising pages of the magazines, and for the public columns of the newspapers. The artists have taken warning from the fate of a bright young fellow who allowed his signature to appear too often in pictures in railway advertising books, and all these fine pieces of work they now turn out are copied without their signatures. Indeed, they contract that their names shall neither appear nor be mentioned in connection with their work. Not long ago a large firm of manufacturers was pleased with the pictures a very famous artist drew for one of the pamphlets that they scattered broadcast the statement that the head of the house offered to pay the artist his original price over again if he would sign the picture he had made, in order that they may hang in the manufacturer's parlor. The artist said he could not do so for any price within the means of the rich man.

The same companies that make use of these high grade pictures also employ excellent talent for the writing of the reading matter that accompanies the pictures, and great advertisers now have private arrangements with literary or at least semi-literary men, whose work in the back columns of the papers attracts almost as much attention as the news itself. Here, again, the high prices are paid and secrecy is maintained. One natural effect of this is that which led an enterprising member of a small firm to complain to the writer the other day that it was no longer possible for him to advertise in such a way as to make his call upon the public attractive to the general eye. He said that small business firms in all the cities are now at their wits' end because they have not got the money to pay for ingenious writing or for displaying it at the proper length in the papers.

—New York Sun.

Photographing a Pork Packer.

When this distinguished gentleman came to have his picture taken he didn't know exactly what he wanted, he said that he thought he preferred something that would set off his good points to the best advantage; he had not had a picture made since the days of ambrotypes, and he was determined now to get the best, no matter how much it cost. I asked him how he'd like to try a dozen of "inspirations," and he said: "Let 'er go, Gallagher." So I set him down at the little table and made him rest his right elbow on a copy of Shakespeare's plays, with his hand gracefully supporting his head. In his lap I placed another book, upon which I rested his left hand carelessly. "Now, look up, toward the ceiling," said I, "and try to look expectant." "What's that?" he asked. "As if you were looking for a corner in law," says I. "O.K., I see," says he, and he rolled up his eyes beatifically. "Don't miss the diamond," says he. "I paid a half a cent, but I won't swap it for the best feed in Texas."

"Now the result," continued the professor, "was that I got a specimen negative. The pork packer's daughter was delighted with it, and I have never looked so sweet before." Of course not. If I'd wanted to get a characteristic picture of the old gentleman I'd have to set him in a chair and pull him up the hair back, stuff his face into his trouser pockets, and pull a chew of tobacco into his mouth, and that would have been nature. But photography is art, and the truly artistic photograph is art, and he who tries to make a unique every time."

## THE PAINS OF FEAR.

THE EXQUISITE TORTURE ENDURED BY THE TIMID WOMAN.

The Night Has Its Terrors and the Day Its Dangers—Mothers Who Make Their Motherhood a Long Drawn Agony. Peril Everywhere.

Think what that poor, dear, timid woman undergoes who nightly looks under her bed for the burglar she believes to be secreted there who goes round the house after the servants are abed to see that all is safe and that no ticket of leave man is profiting by his liberty to do her harm. With what a sense of dread she locks the doors of those dark underground places into which she dares not peer. Ghosts and robbers, she turns the key on both with a quick throb and trembling hand, then beats a retreat with over the same feeling of nameless terror, the same sensation of being followed by some vague horror which she has not the courage to turn round and confront. Night after night this torment is renewed as unbeknownst as that which the old fog impeded on the merchant Abraham.

If the night has its terrors so has the day its dangers. Such a person as this in the country dies a thousand deaths in quick succession and the one is as unnecessary as the other. A tramp loitering on the highway means robbery first and assassination after. A few harmless cows going home to be milked and driven by a child are as dangerous as a stampede of buffaloes heads down and tails afoot. Cat in a head, however well worn the pubic are way across, make that field taboo, for is not each dull, slow grazing ox, each mud-eaten, milky mother of the herd, each tangle-poled young calf, as dangerous as a wild bull, man mad, and to be approached only with caution and in force? That distant barking collie, that restless, neighing horse prancing up to the gap in the hedge through which he thrusts his socially impulsive nose, that way-side encampment of traveling gypsies—all the circumstances of the country are so many causes of fear to the timid pedestrian, beating along the public road for a constitutional and taking no pleasure in what she sees.

In a carriage she fares no better. Up hill she is sure the horses will jib, down hill they will slip and fall, or the pole will break, and then heaven have mercy on her soul! On the plain road, put to a sharp trot they will run away, indeed they are running away. If they whisk their tails they are about to kick; if they cock their ears they are sure to shy. She screams at the smallest difference between them and their driver, and when they have to meet another carriage, or pass a lumbering cart, she pinches her companion black and blue in the spasm of her fear.

The torment of fear is hard to bear when it is centered on one's self. What is it when it spreads itself abroad and incides others—the beloved—in its meshes? For the beloved, indeed, is no security. Every railway journey includes a smash, every sea voyage is a foregone shipwreck; if an epidemic touches the outside fringe of the district, it is sure to make a leap into the home where the dear ones live. The smallest cold is bronchitis, and when the little people cough they have whooping cough no less.

Some mothers make their motherhood a long drawn agony by the fears with which they encompass their young. Is the nurse a quarter of an hour beyond her usual time? Straightway the grave is opened and the cherished and adored lie therein stark and cold. Wild wanderings to and fro, wild surmises as to what can have happened, angry rejection of any common place explanation as to a longer walk than usual, a longer session under the trees than was calculated on, passionate tears of frantic despair, passionate outbursts of frantic wrath, when lo! the nurse comes quietly up to the house door with her charge as fresh as a flower and as gay as a lark, and that voluntary descent into Hades proves itself as futile as it was unnecessary.

These fears accompany a mother of this uneasy kind all through life. When her boys go to school she is sure they will be mauled by the bigger ruffians of their class, maimed for life in the playground, over-worked, underfed, put into damp sheets and morally corrupted. She suffers more than they from the dire necessities of learning and wishes that there was a royal road to knowledge where her darlings could bowl along at railroad speed, with never a hill to climb nor a valley wherein to descend. She thinks the masters cruel and the curriculum inhuman, and wonders how so much can be expected from such young brains and growing bodies.

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## ELTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse King spent some time with relatives near Elton.

A tabernacle meeting at Justus last week, conducted by several evangelists.

Evan Owens spent a few days with his parents last week, including Independence Day.

The brother of Mr. David Owens has come from Mutha, Wales, to visit his relatives at this place.

Prof. Ellis Warner and Master Guy, are spending a few days with Mrs. Warner's mother, at the old home.

Mrs. Peter Smith went to Cleveland last week, to consult Dr. Thayer about a peculiar throat malady that is giving her serious trouble, but returned home with little encouragement.

## NAVARRE.

Several Navarre families will remove to Massillon this fall.

Politics seem to be the principal topic of conversation about town now.

Quite a number of Navarre people will attend the K. of P. picnic at Zoar Thursday.

The meat market of Freds & Kline has been closed again, leaving only one meat market in town.

Rev. W. O. Siffert, of Newcomerstown, and Rev. Simon Corl, of East Palestine, are spending a few days in town.

Miss Polly Davis, of Elton, and quite well known to Navarre people, will start this week on a tour through England and Wales.

The U. B. Sunday School will hold a festival in the Union school grove Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon. All the delicacies of the season will be served.

## CANAL FULTON.

Russell Robinson is on the sick list.

Miss Love Easly is visiting friends in Canton.

Mrs. Dr. Adams has returned from a visit with her sister in Cleveland.

Miss Hattie Carr, of Wadsworth, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. H. Porter.

A. B. Wagner, of Painesville, spent a few days the past week with his parents at this place.

Miss Ella Murphy has been engaged to teach the primary department of the Clinton schools.

Two sons of Mrs. T. Sullivan, of Columbus, are visiting at the home of Mr. F. D. Liggett, on Cherry street.

Misses Ade Kirk and Mary Easly spent the Fourth at Cleveland, whilst Misses Louisa Eckroad, Cora Elliott and Luella Landrock went to Akron.

Our farmers are busy harvesting, thus making the town very dull; but some of our more enterprising people have hit upon a plan to keep the residents awake. They offer their spare pennies and nickels to the winners of foot races, and the small boy, and some of the larger ones, enter the contests, and there is no limit to the noise.

## WEST BROOKFIELD.

## Important Intelligence Concerning Coal Finds.

Emma Gardner is at Lakeside.

Mrs. H. R. Shaffer, of Wooster, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Harvey Smith and family, of Massillon, visited Mr. and Mrs. Smith's parents last week.

Mr. George Peasley, of Brighton, O., visited relatives and dear friends at this place last week.

The West Massillon Coal Company is sinking an air shaft to their No. 2 mine, on the Levers farm.

The strike at the Anderson mine still continues. Some very dirty transactions have been mentioned.

The new mine on the Hemperly farm is about eighty feet deep, and everything is going smoothly.

There will be a festival at East Greenville on Saturday evening, July 21, the proceeds of which will be applied to the purchase of a bell for the new M. E. Church at that place.

Two festivals have been held here since our last, both of which were well attended. The receipts of the first were fifty-one dollars, of the second about sixty.

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paign in Lawrence township, but must decline for several reasons, one of the most prominent of which is that our chief effort would be to convert your Chapman correspondent to the "dry" side, and that would take most of our time. We are glad to see that he is open to conviction, and sincerely hope he will be converted without our efforts and have the courage to go to the polls early in the morning of August 6, and there labor and vote for the "dry" side.

## CHAPMAN.

Work at our coal mines is very dull except at Sippo No. 3.

Thos. Lavers, of Massillon, is doing the carpenter work at our brick works in the extensive improvements now going on.

Adam Parr, a miner at Sippo No. 3, got badly crushed last Thursday by a load of coal, but is now speedily recovering.

We are pleased to note this week that Geo. W. Phillips has discovered a basin of excellent coal near Wadsworth, nearly five feet thick. The only objection we raise to it is that it is too far from home. This is the first waterspot in ten years to strike this city.

**WATERSPOUTS.**  
Considerable Damage Done at St. Augustine, Florida—One in Ohio.  
St. AUGUSTINE, Fla., July 19.—About 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon some boatmen observed a large waterspot in the ocean, opposite North Beach. It seemed to come nearer and nearer, and at 3 o'clock, with a terrible rush and an ominous roar, it crossed the narrow sand-spit of North Beach into the bay and churned up the water in a terrible looking whirlpool. It came directly for the town.

People on the bay were badly frightened, and, deserting their houses, hundreds sought refuge in flight. The waterspot came, diminished in dimensions but still looking dangerous and struck the steamer Spring Garden, moored by the sea wall, and tore the upper works and smokestack away and with a crash deposited them against Perpall's bar, smashed in the roof and windows of Perpall's house and crushed the side of the ice-house.

It then crossed the town, going southwest, its force being almost spent. A score of rowboats were upset in the river. After the spot had crossed the city rain fell in torrents. When the Spring Garden was struck she was carried in the air twenty-five feet. This is the first waterspot in ten years to strike this city.

## WATERSPOUT NEAR VINCENNES.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 19.—A waterspot or cloud burst Tuesday evening, near Purcell's station on the banks of the river Duche, covered the railroad tracks and surrounding country with two feet of water. A passenger train was derailed and delayed several hours. In the city an exceedingly heavy rain fell at the same time, more water coming down in twenty minutes than ever before known. Considerable damage was done in basements.

## A SEPARATOR DEMOLISHED.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., July 19.—On the farm of Jackson Popejoy, on the Waterloo road, four miles from town, men were engaged threshing wheat when a terrific wind struck the separator, tearing it to pieces. The water wagon which was filled with water and very heavy, was wheeled in a line a quarter of a mile across the field, where it struck the creek bank and stopped. A regular waterspot accompanied the storm.

## WIND STORM IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—A telegram to the Bee, from Bunklema, Neb., gives particulars of a terrible wind storm that struck that place at 7 o'clock Sunday night. Twenty frame buildings were destroyed. The Presbyterian church was torn from its foundations. No loss of life is reported. The buildings destroyed were cheap structures, hence the loss was small.

## ECHOES FROM THE CRITTENDEN TROUBLE.

MARION, Ark., July 19.—Judge Reddick yesterday delivered a charge to the grand jury, in which he urged them to make a full investigation of the race troubles that have recently made Crittenden county an armed camp. The court first calls attention to the letters received by prominent white citizens, ordering them to leave the county, on pain of death for non-compliance, and instructed the jury to indict for conspiracy every person found to have been concerned in sending the letters.

## DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, July 19.—President John S. Black, of the National Association of Democratic clubs, recently formed at Baltimore, has announced the following as the executive committee of that association: Charles Ogden, of Nebraska; D. S. Schley, of Wisconsin; A. P. Aukens, of Minnesota; Harvey W. Russell, of Maryland; R. G. Monroe, of New York; Harvey N. Hollison, of Massachusetts; Lawrence Gardner, of the District of Columbia.

## PEACE ONCE MORE RESTORED.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The department of state has received information from the United States consul general at Havana, that the proclamation of the governor general of Cuba, declaring the provinces of Havana, Penar Del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara in a state of siege, has been revoked, and that the law of 1877 against brigandage is now in force.

## THE "NUN OF KENMORE."

NEW YORK, July 19.—Gen. Kerwett, editor of the New York Tablet, denies that he confirmed the statement that the "Nun of Kenmore," Sister Mary Francois Clare, had renounced the Catholic faith. He places no credence in the story.

## MR. RANDALL MUCH BETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. Randall passed a comfortable and restful night, and is stated to be much better. It is hoped that he will be well enough to be removed to Chestnut Hill about the end of this week.

## SENATOR EVARTS SPOKE WITHOUT MANUSCRIPT.

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## WELLS, RICHARDSON &amp; CO., PROP., BURLINGTON VT.

## GRANDLY SUCCESSFUL.

## THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT MARIETTA, OHIO.

## SPEECHES MADE BY MARY A. LIVERMORE AND SENATOR WILLIAM M. EVARTS—GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS—HISTORICAL TABLEAUX WITH ORIGINAL COSTUMES.

MARIETTA, O., July 17.—The managers of the Marietta centennial are providing their visitors and guests with an abundance of engaging entertainments. Monday night there was an elaborate display of fireworks from barges anchored in the middle of the river. A speech was made by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in the hall.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Senator Sherman, Senator Daniels, of Virginia, Gen. J. S. Robinson and Gen. Grover Foster, Gen. Ewing and a car of other well known people arrived in the evening.

This morning was given up to the speech of Senator Evarts, of New York. He had an audience of 5,000 persons to hear him, in I have probably never addressed himself to a larger, more intelligent number of persons.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Hinckley, Garfield's biographer, who now lives at Ann Arbor, Mich.

The meeting this morning was presided over by State Senator W. T. Wallace, who made a speech in which he expressed his gratitude for the honor which had been conferred upon him when he was selected to preside. He then added some historical remarks which were timely. He introduced Senator Evarts, who was heartily applauded.

Senator Evarts spoke without manuscript and displayed more vigor than he has done in the senate for a long time. Said he: "The Marietta settlement was a wonderful exhibition of the courage of the founders of the present civilization. The courts of justice in the west that were opened a century ago have never been closed. In the God given northwest laws have never been silent, and courts have never denied justice. There was no need of war or desolation in other races to make room for us in the most unpeopled regions of the west. The problem was to see how we could keep free from other countries of Europe the narrow settlements of this country.

Senator Evarts explained the philosophy of the successful settlement of the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and his remarks, after he passed his introductory speech, were well received. He emphasized the fact that at the same time a divinity and the Devil's Devil had in the destruction of the community.

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## A FISHING SCHOONER RUN DOWN ON THE BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND—TWENTY LIVES SUSPENDED TO BE LOST.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, which arrived Tuesday from Bremen, ran down an unknown fishing schooner on the banks of Newfoundland last Saturday morning. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the schooner disappeared astern almost immediately after the collision. Boats put out in search of her but as she was not found it is feared she is lost with all hands. As soon as possible the Fulda was put about and boats were cleared away and lowered into the water. For nearly an hour the boats groped about in the fog. The passengers, many of whom had been horrified witnesses of the disaster, watched hopefully for the rescue of the fishermen, but no traces of the schooner or of the twenty men belonging to her were found.

## OVERCOME BY GAS.

TOLEDO, O., July 19.—John C. Gold, telegraph operator for the Buckeye pump station at Cygnet, and W. C. Bennett, an employee of the pipe line, were overcome by gas at the tank house of one of the oil wells Tuesday, and were taken out dead. The remains were shipped to New York from here this evening.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Indications—Stationary temperature; rain, followed by fair, weather; southwesterly winds.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

QUOTATIONS FOR THE MONEY, STOCK, PRODUCE AND CATTLE MARKETS FOR JULY 18.

NEW YORK.—Money 1½ per cent. Exchange steady. Governments quiet.

Currency, sixes, 12½ bid; four-cents, 12½ bid; four-and-a-half, 10½ bid.

THE STOCK MARKET.—WEAK AT SLIGHT DECLINE IN SOME INSTANCES, DUE TO ADVICES

## BARGAINS. C. F. VON KANEL,

THE JEWELER,

NO. 5 - - - W. MAIN STREET.

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE LINE OF

Rogers & Bros. and Reed & Bar-

ton's Knives, Spoons, Forks,

Napkin Rings,

Pepper Bottles, Ladles, etc.

Take advantage of the NEW STOCK. Don't Forget the place, No. 5 W. Main St

## The Use of Spectacles.

A vast amount of popular misapprehension and prejudice exists as to the use of spectacles.

Many persons who need them object to wearing them for various reasons.

Some fear that it will lead their friends to suspect that they are getting old.

Others think it will cause them to be suspected of wishing to appear learned or cultured.

Some persons do not want to begin to wear them lest, having acquired the habit, they may not be able to leave them off or to see well without them.

Others, again, object to glasses only on account of their inconvenience!

I have personally met with many of all these classes of persons, but I have frequently heard of another class that I have never met with, namely those who do not need glasses but who wear them just for effect and to attract attention.

The simple truth is that there are just two good reasons for wearing spectacles, and only two.

One is that we may see better, the other is that our eyes may be relieved of strain.

Often both these reasons are combined in the same case.—Professor David Webster, M. D.

## GOTHAM'S ITALIANS BECOMING CIVILIZED.

Sergeant Young of the Elizabeth street station is the authority for the assertion that the Italian colony of the old bloody Sixth ward is rapidly becoming civilized.

"At one time," he remarked the other evening, "nearly all Italians in the ward had daddies and athletes. They were made out of rat tail files or anything that could be filed to a point